

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

In view of both the amendments presented above and the following discussion, the Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are obvious under the provisions of 35 USC § 103 (a). Thus, the Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues in any of the claims now pending in the application, the Examiner should telephone Ms. Janet M. Skafar, Esq. at message telephone number (408) 463-5670 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

#### **Status of Claims**

Claims 1-12, 14-20, 25-32 and 34-40 are pending in this application. Claims 21-24 are withdrawn. Claims 13 and 31-33 are canceled. Claims 34-40 are new. Claims 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 25, 26, 28 and 29 have been amended to more particularly point out the invention.

#### **The Rejection of Claims 1, 5, 6, 10-20 and 25-33 Under 35 USC § 103 (a)**

Claims 1, 5, 6, 10-20 and 25-33 were rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being obvious over the Chester publication (Mastering Excel 97, published in 1997 by SYBEX Inc.) in view of the Wei patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,654,784).

In response, Applicants have amended independent Claims 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 25, 26, 28 and 29 to more particularly point out the invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that the neither the Chester publication, nor the Wei patent teach or suggest, implicitly or explicitly, alone or in combination, the recitations of the claimed invention.

Claim 1 recites: “allowing, via the JavaScript Dynamic HTML of the calculator web page, the user to edit the calculator web page as a web-based spreadsheet, wherein the web-based spreadsheet comprises JavaScript code that allows a user to **change at least one of the non-editable cells to editable in response to clicking on said at least one of the editable cells without additional input**, and to **change at least one of the editable cells to non-editable in response to clicking on said at least one of the non-editable cells without additional input**.” (emphasis added)

The Chester publication teaches a completely different technique of changing the editability of cells. Chester recites: “A shortcut menu is a menu that you display by pointing at a certain object, then clicking the right mouse button.” Therefore, Chester teaches that in response to clicking on an object a shortcut menu is displayed and the editability of the object is not changed. Once the shortcut menu is displayed, the user provides additional input as to what action to take. In contrast, using the claimed invention editability of a cell is changed in response to clicking on that cell without additional input.

In addition, the Wei patent does not teach a spreadsheet, or changing the editability of cells in a spreadsheet.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest all the recitations of Claim 1. Therefore Applicants submit that Claim 1 is patentable.

Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1 and Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 5 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1.

In addition, Claim 5 has been amended to recite: **wherein any cell depending on a value in another cell defaults to being non-editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in a calculator preview mode, wherein any cell having a value that another cell depends on defaults to being editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode.** (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest this recitation. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 5 is also patentable for the foregoing reason.

Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from Claim 1 and was rejected using the same rationale as Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 6 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1.

In addition, Claim 6 has a recitation that wherein **the web-based spreadsheet comprises JavaScript code that allows the user to change said at least one of the editable cells to non-editable, and to change said at least one of the non-editable cells to editable in a calculator preview mode** in the web browser. (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest this recitation. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 6 is also patentable for the foregoing reason.

Claim 10

Independent Claim 10 was rejected using the same rationale as Claim 1. Claim 10 has similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claim 11 depends from Claim 10 and is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 10.

Claim 12

Independent Claim 12 contains similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 1; therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 12 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1.

Independent Claim 12 recites: “displaying a web-based spreadsheet in the web browser using a calculator preview mode, the spreadsheet having cells, at least one of the cells of the spreadsheet depending on a value in one or more other cells of the spreadsheet, wherein **any cell depending on the value in another cell defaults to being non-editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode, wherein any cell having a value that another cell depends on defaults to being editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode**, any editable cells being displayed with a distinct visual indication from said non-editable cells, the web-based spreadsheet comprising JavaScript code including functionality of the web-based spreadsheet, wherein said displaying comprises executing the JavaScript code by the web browser.” (emphasis added). Therefore, the JavaScript code implements the functionality of “any cell depending on the value in another cell defaults to being non-editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode, wherein any cell having a value that another cell depends on defaults to being editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode”.

Chester has no such teaching. The cited language of the Chester publication teaches that the user manually locks and unlocks cells. The cited language of the Chester publication does not teach that the editability of a cell depends on the cell dependency. In addition, the Wei patent has no such teaching. Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest this recitation. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 12 is also patentable for the foregoing reason.

#### Claims 13 - 20

Claims 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 depend from Claim 12. Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 12.

#### Claims 25 and 27

Independent Claim 25 has been amended to more particularly point out the invention. Claim 25 has similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 25 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claim 27 depends from Claim 25, and is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 25.

#### Claims 28, 29 and 30

Claim 28 has the following recitation: “providing a web-based spreadsheet at a server, wherein the web-based spreadsheet has one or more editable cells and one or more non-editable cells, the web-based spreadsheet comprising a web-browser-executable script to allow a user to change at least one of the editable cells to non-editable in response to clicking on said at least one of the editable cells without additional input, and to change at least one of the non-editable cells to editable in a web browser in response to clicking on said at least one of the non-editable cells without additional input”. Claim 28 was rejected using the same rationale as Claim 1. Based on the reasons discussed above with respect to Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester

publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest all the recitations of Claim 28. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 28 is patentable.

Claims 29 and 30 depend from Claim 28. Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 29 and 30 are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 28.

Claim 30 also has the recitation of: wherein the web-browser-executable script causes any cell depending on a value in another cell to default to being non-editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in a calculator preview mode, and any cell having a value that another cell depends on to default to being editable in response to the web-based spreadsheet being initially displayed in the calculator preview mode. A similar distinguishing recitation was discussed above with respect to Claim 12. Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Chester publication nor the Wei patent, alone or in combination, implicitly or explicitly, teach or suggest this recitation. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 30 is also patentable for the foregoing reason.

The Rejection of Claim 2 Under 35 USC § 103 (a)

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being obvious over the Chester publication, in view of the Wei patent, and in further view of the Courter et al publication (Mastering Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition, published in 1999 by SYBEX Inc.).

Claim 2 depends from Claim 1 and includes the distinguishing recitations of Claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited art does not teach or suggest all the recitations of Claim 2, and that Claim 2 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1.

The Rejection of Claims 3, 4 and 7-9 Under 35 USC § 103 (a)

Claims 3, 4 and 7-9 were rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being obvious over the Chester publication, in view of the Wei patent, and in further view of the Pollack et al patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,733).

Claims 3 and 4 depend from Claim 1, and Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 3 and 4 are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1.

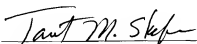
Applicants have amended independent Claim 7 to more particularly point out the invention. Because Claim 7 contains the distinguishing recitations of Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 7 is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claims 8 and 9 depend from Claim 7, and Applicants submit that Claims 8 and 9 are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 7.

Conclusion

Consequently, the Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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